

## KING CHRISTIAN DEAD

Danish Monarch Died at Copenhagen Today.

## GRIEF IS UNIVERSAL

Spirit of Veteran Monarch Passed Away Quietly.

## INCIDENTS OF CLOSING HOURS

Children and Grandchildren Surrounded His Bedside—Sketch of His Remarkable Career.

COPENHAGEN, January 29.—The King of Denmark died at 3:30 this afternoon.

The king passed away quietly, surrounded by the crown prince and the crown princess and their children and the Dowager Empress of Russia. The news of his majesty's death spread with great rapidity and signs of the greatest grief were to be seen everywhere.

The news of the king's death was conveyed to the Danish lower house, which immediately suspended its sittings.

## Europe in Mourning.

LONDON, January 29.—The sudden death of King Christian of Denmark, called the "Father-in-law of Europe," will place the majority of the royal houses of Europe in mourning. The rulers of Russia, Great Britain, Greece, Sweden and Norway are directly related to the dead monarch, either personally or through their consorts. His sons and daughters were preparing for their annual trip to Copenhagen for the purpose of celebrating his eighty-eighth birthday.

Queen Alexandra received the news of the death of her father at Windsor. It came as a great shock to her, as apparently there had been no previous intimation of any indisposition.

Christian IX, King of Denmark, was born April 8, 1818, and was the fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. He was appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of



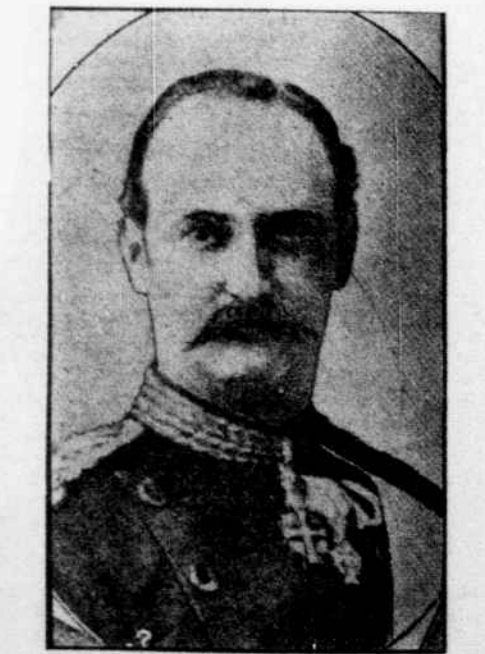
King Christian of Denmark.

Succession of July 31, 1853. He succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VII, November 15, 1863, and married May 26, 1842, Queen Louise, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. She was born in 1817 and died in 1888.

Prince Frederick, the eldest son of the late King Christian, who succeeded to the throne, was born June 3, 1843, and was married July 28, 1869, to Princess Louise, daughter of King Charles XV of Sweden and Norway. Their second son, who married Princess Maud of England, is now King of Norway.

The late King Christian's eldest daughter is Queen Alexandra of England, and his second son, Prince William, was elected King of Greece, under the title of George I, in 1862.

Another daughter of the late King Christian, Marie Damar, is the dowager empress of Russia—Maria Feodorovna, who



Crown Prince Frederick.

married Alexander III of Russia. He died November 1, 1894, and his son Nicholas II, now Emperor of Russia, is his grandson. Prince Thyra, third daughter of King Christian, is Duchess of Cumberland. Her husband claims the throne of Hanover.

Prince Waldemar, the youngest of the children of King Christian, married the

No. 16,563.

Princess Marie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc De Chartres. Finally, a grandson of King Christian, Prince George of Greece, is high commissioner of the powers in Crete. The prince has been mentioned as likely to be betrothed to Princess Victoria of England, daughter of King Edward.

## The "Father-in-Law of Europe."

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, author of "Denmark, Norway and Sweden," has written interestingly of the life and character of old King Christian. He was called the father-in-law of Europe because his children and grandchildren occupy and will inherit so many thrones. "Christian was not always a king. Until 1863 he was only a captain in the guards, as poor as any officer in the army of Denmark. He lived in an old house on Amalia street, where his wife and his daughters did the housework, made their own clothes until Alexandra, the present Queen of England, was nineteen years old, and her sister, Dowager Empress of Russia, was sixteen, when the change came. His salary as captain was his only support, and it was less than that paid to a second lieutenant in the army of the United States—only a few hundred dollars a year. When King Frederick VII died childless and leaving no heirs parliament was obliged to search for a successor to the throne, and to his own surprise and to the surprise of the public Christian, Duke of Glyksborg, was found to be the nearest relation—a sort of fourth cousin of the late king. His wife, the late Queen Louise, was related to the Duke of Hesse-Cassel of Germany. At the time he was proclaimed king the family was living in the little village of Bernstorff, about five miles from Copenhagen, where he was performing the ordinary duties of a captain of infantry.

## Simple and Democratic.

King Christian was famous for the simplicity of his life, his democratic manners, his candor, his physical vigor and his great age. At his death he was eighty-eight years old. His golden wedding was celebrated in 1892. His wife died in 1888 at the age of eighty-one, and according to Mr. Curtis, although her loss affected him deeply, he was perhaps still the most vigorous old man in Europe, without a pain or ache and very few gray hairs. But a few years ago he said to his valet who offered to assist him in dressing:

"When I grow old you may help me, but as yet, thank God, I am able to help myself."

"He spends at least eight hours a day in labor as taxing as that performed by any man in Denmark," Mr. Curtis wrote in his book, published in 1902. "He ate a simple solitary breakfast of porridge and milk in a little dining room on the ground floor of Amalienborg palace at 8 o'clock each morning, winter and summer; then read the newspapers and attends to his voluminous correspondence until 11 o'clock, when he usually appears at a certain window to watch the guard mount in the plaza in front of the palace. When the colors are saluted he bows his head in reverence and will not permit himself to be interrupted until the parade is over, when he returns to his study, where he receives his ministers for an hour and a half or two hours daily and talks over with them the affairs of state.

## Fond of Young People.

"The family met at luncheon at 1 o'clock. Prince Waldemar, the youngest son, and his five children, the eldest of whom is fifteen, live with the king, and his companionship with these youngsters is one of the most admirable traits of his character. For an hour or more after lunch the old king enjoyed himself to them, and then, in pleasant weather, at 2:30 or 3 o'clock, goes out for a walk or spends an hour in horseback riding in one of the many beautiful parks of Copenhagen, always accompanied by Waldemar or one of his little grandsons. Upon his return to the castle he spends the remainder of the day attending to business until 6 o'clock, when his majesty dresses for dinner. The people of Denmark consider this an eccentricity, for their dress clothes are by no means worn on ordinary occasions, but are worn for serious functions, like funerals, weddings and balls."

After a simple dinner of soup, a roast with vegetables, a pudding, coffee and fruit, the old king was accustomed to visit the stables, where he was eagerly awaited by the horses. At 3:30 or 10 o'clock the family assembled in the king's apartments for a cup of tea and "smorrebrod"—the Dutch bread and butter. The king always drank a glass of beer before retiring, thus closing his simple busy day.

In his intercourse with his subjects he was affable and genial. He walked about the streets like the ordinary citizen, accompanied by his favorite dog. He wandered in the parks, visited Tivoli, a beer garden, the resort of the common people, and stopped frequently to chat with acquaintances.

## BALFOUR A CANDIDATE

TO STAND FOR PARLIAMENT IN PLACE OF GIBBS.

LONDON, January 29.—At a meeting of the Conservative Association of the City of London today the resignation of A. G. Gibbs, member of parliament for the city of London, was accepted and the candidature of Arthur J. Balfour for that constituency was approved. The Liberal Association of the City of London also met today and postponed until Friday its decision whether to oppose the former premier. Several liberals expressed willingness to contest the seat.

Three more liberals and two conservatives were returned as the result of Saturday's elections.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE AT NORFOLK.

En Route to View Site of Jamestown Exposition.

NORFOLK, Va., January 29.—The House committee on industrial arts and exhibitions arrived here today from Washington to view the site of the Jamestown exposition. This afternoon a conference will be held with the exposition officials, when the latter expect to learn the attitude of the members of the committee on the Maynard bill appropriating \$1,300,000 and authorizing \$1,000,000 in \$2 silver coinage to be sold to the exposition at bullion value. The congressional party will return to Washington tonight.

## CLOSE CALL FOR ALBERTI.

Danish Official Narrowly Escaped Assassination by Demented Man.

COPENHAGEN, January 29.—An attempt to shoot Mr. Alberti, the minister of justice, today was frustrated by the bravery of the minister, who grappled with his assailant and wrested the revolver from him before it could be discharged. The minister's assailant, who was promptly arrested, was formerly an insurance agent, named Boye, who had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for burglary in spite of his protests that he was innocent. Boye called at the ministry today and drew a revolver immediately after he had been admitted to the presence of Minister Alberti. Friends of the prisoner say he has become mentally unbalanced by his alleged wrongful imprisonment.

## The Yarmouths to Sail.

LONDON, January 29.—The Earl and Countess of Yarmouth will sail for New York Wednesday on the steamer Baltic. The countess was Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1906—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## CARNATION DAY.



LEST WE FORGET.

## ON TRIAL FOR HAZING

Hearing of Midshipman Melvin is Resumed

AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., TODAY

Plea in Bar Submitted by Counsel Overruled.

ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Fourth-Class Men Called to Witness

Stand—Incidents of Hazing's

Pranks Recounted.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., January 29.—The court-martial in session at the Naval Academy resumed the trial of Midshipman George H. Melvin on charges of hazing this morning.

The court adjourned on Saturday at the request of the judge advocate, in order to allow him to examine authorities on the point raised by the plea in bar submitted by Melvin's counsel. The question is one of great importance, as if it is allowed the whole proceedings will be declared invalid, and the sentences of dismissal already imposed on a number of midshipmen will be rendered nugatory. It is claimed that the court should have been convened by the Secretary of the Navy, under the act of 1885, instead of by the superintendent of the Naval Academy, under the act of 1874, as amended by the act of 1903.

Melvin's counsel then submitted an additional plea, raising the contention that the act of 1903 was inoperative because the superintendent of the Naval Academy had failed to make rules and regulations in regard to hazing, which the plea alleged, he was required to do under the act.

Judge Advocate Harrison stated that the act required no definition, but simply authorized the superintendent to make rules to suppress hazing. The court overruled the plea.

Midshipman Melvin then entered a plea of not guilty to the charge and specifications.

## Put on His Head.

The prosecution called Fourth Classman Theodore H. Winters to the stand. He said that early in December Melvin had come to his room and put him on his head because he had looked at him. He said that he had gone on his head from ten to twenty times and was laughing all the time. He fixed the date as December 9, 1905, and said that Midshipman Sloan of the fourth class was present.

John E. Sloan said that he had seen Winters stand on his head at the order of the accused. Both of them were laughing, he said.

Midshipman Alger H. Dressel of the fourth class said that he had been told by Melvin to learn to box the compass in a week and he did not do it. Melvin, he said, had threatened him to do the "sixteenth" about twenty-five times. On cross-examination the witness said that Melvin had always treated him in a friendly way.

Midshipman Scott McFarlane stated that he was Dressel's room mate and had heard Melvin give him an order to do something.

The witness explained his failure to see what Dressel was doing by the fact that he was on top the clothes locker "reefing sails."

On His Head Three Different Times.

Fourth Classman Edgar N. Caldwell said that Melvin had him on his head three different times for a short period each time. The witness said most positively that he did not remember the accused having used abusive language toward him. He also said that he was not tired in the least after standing on his head. The specification alleged that Melvin used abusive language toward Caldwell.

Anson A. Merrick, fourth classman, said that he had seen Caldwell go on his head at the direction of the accused. He said that Melvin had not used abusive language toward Caldwell and that he never had heard him use such language. They were all having fun together, he said.

John E. Sloan was recalled, and said

that Melvin had stood him on his head and made him do the "sixteenth" a few times. Midshipman Winters was recalled. He said that he had seen Sloan stand on his head at Melvin's direction and then do the "sixteenth."

Rudolph J. Thiesen said that on one occasion Melvin had caused him to do the "sixteenth" early in December and a little later had caused him to stand on his head and to hang from a clothes locker.

Fourth Classman Henry D. Settle corroborated the latter part of Thiesen's testimony. At 12:30 the court took a recess until 2 p.m.

## Investigating Board Adjourned.

The board of investigation, which has been in session here about six weeks, and which has secured the information upon which all the charges of hazing have been based, except that of Midshipman Tremore Coffin, jr., adjourned today. All other charges of hazing will be founded upon the data which the board has already secured, unless a fresh break of the practice should call the board to a renewal of its efforts. The board has not been dissolved by Admiral Sands, but at any time can resume its session and summon midshipmen of any class for the purpose of compelling them to testify as to what they know of hazing.

It is known that the complete record of the proceedings of the board has not yet been laid before Admiral Sands, and consequently there is no way by which the number of cases with which the court-martial will yet have to deal may be ascertained.

The board of investigation was composed of Lieut. Commander E. H. Durrell, Lieut. Commander H. A. Wiley and Lieut. Commander C. B. McVay, jr., all of the department of the discipline. Lieut. Raymond Stone is recorder.

## TO FIGHT "BLACK HAND."

Italians at Wilkesbarre Forced to Take Action.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., January 29.—Agents of the "Black Hand" Society, or men representing themselves to be such, have preyed upon the residents of the Italian colony at Ashley, near here, to such an extent that, upon the receipt of a threatening letter by one of the residents they are all arming themselves and have resolved to act together in the effort to drive the blackmailers out of the section.

Dominick Jelate was the one who received the letter. He threatened his death if he did not turn over to the society a large sum of money.

## Alleged Cattle Dealer Held for Theft.

CHICAGO, January 29.—E. Kohen, who claims to be a wealthy Russian cattle dealer, was arrested in Chicago Ghetto yesterday on a request from the police of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is accused of running off with \$1,000 worth of valuable belonging to Miss Franny Kohen and the members of her family. Kohen, the cattle dealer, and the other Kohen family are not related.

## Died on Eve of Instituting Big Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—Mrs. Annie Gendar died yesterday, aged eighty-five years. She was on the eve of instituting suit to recover several blocks of property located in the heart of New York city. The property, she declared, once belonged to her grandfather, Capt. James Post, who was with the army of the revolution. "My grandfather once owned all the land in New York from Harlem to Franklin," she declared. "My husband objected to my trying to recover the property while he was alive. But I do not intend to let it go without a fight. My brother has found some missing records that make the case a good one. Mrs. Gendar was the widow of Edward Gendar, a merchant, who left his widow in comfortable circumstances."

## Senator Pettus Stands for Re-Election.

SELMA, Ala., January 29.—D. E. L. Niel, editor of the Selma Journal, today received a letter from United States Senator E. W. Pettus authorizing the announcement that Senator Pettus is a candidate for re-election.

## If THE EVENING STAR

cannot be bought at any place from newsboys for

Two Cents

please notify the office.

## THE PACKERS ON TRIAL

Taking of Evidence Commenced at Chicago Today.

MR. KRAUTHOFF TESTIFIED

Former Counsel for Armour & Co. Talked Freely.

INTERVIEW WITH GARFIELD

Witness Told of Meeting Commissioner

—The Latter's Position as De-

fined to Him Related.

CHICAGO, January 29.—All efforts by the attorneys in the packers' case to reach an agreement upon the facts at issue having failed, the case was resumed today, and the taking of evidence was commenced.

The first witness was Louis C. Krauthoff of New York, formerly general counsel for Armour & Co. He was placed on the stand to narrate his interview with Commissioner of Corporations Garfield at the Chicago Club, April 13, 1905, when, the packers allege, Mr. Garfield said certain things, the import of which was that if he received the information for which he asked the packers should never be prosecuted criminally.

Krauthoff was asked by John S. Miller, attorney for Armour & Co., if he had advised his clients with respect to their attitude during the investigation called for by the Martin resolution passed by Congress under which the commissioner of corporations commenced his inquiry into the packing industry.

Objected to Questions.

District Attorney Morrison objected to the question and was sustained by Judge Humphrey.

Mr. Miller then altered the form of his question, asking the witness if he had advised his clients under the resolution. The district attorney again objected, claiming that in the present case all that could be inquired into was what transpired between the packers and the officers of the government.

Judge Humphrey admitted the question, declaring that if it was true that the packers divulged evidence against themselves under pressure from the government it would be competent to show the nature of the legal advice under which the defendants were acting.

Attorney Miller then asked:

"Did you advise your clients as to the powers of the commissioner to compel testimony?"

"Did you advise them to comply with his requirements in case he should call for testimony?"

"I did, fully."

"That was the principal subject on which I advised them."

## The Meeting With Garfield.

The witness then described his meeting with Commissioner Garfield as follows: "Charles G. Dawes telephoned to me and said that Mr. Garfield was in the city and asked if I desired to meet him. I said that I would, and in company with Mr. Samuel McRobert I called at Mr. Garfield's bank and we went to the Chicago Club. I was introduced by Mr. Dawes to Mr. Garfield. After some remarks about other matters, Mr. Garfield opened the matter, and it was discussed for nearly two hours."

"Mr. Garfield stated in a formal way, apparently careful of his language, substantially this: 'That the Martin resolution imposed upon him a duty of investigating the packing industry; that in order to do this he must have access to the books of the packers. His purpose in coming to Chicago was to gain this access.'

"He said that he had held conferences with the President and others in respect to the investigation, and that it was of very great importance. He said that he was particularly anxious that the investigation should be fair, exhaustive and thorough, so that the usefulness of his department would be shown. He said that he realized the importance of the matter, and that he had mapped out a plan. He said, of course, I knew the powers of his office, and produced a pamphlet, a report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and remarked again that, of course, I knew of his power to get the information."

"My first remark was that I had had oc-

casional to look into the law. He then said that he wished to make a success, and not resort to detective methods, and wished to respect to the President so that the President could report to Congress."

## He Spoke for the President.

"He again said that he spoke for the President, and that of course we would have the protection necessary under the law creating his department. I told him that my clients were in a very delicate position, and that the newspapers were full of matter pertaining to them. I told him that if the law was valid there was no doubt he could compel the information. I told him that if the results of this submission to his requirements were to be further newspaper news and litigation I would, of course, contest the law. He said that

## Commissioner Garfield.

the letter of the law protected my clients, I called his attention to the question of the validity of the law. He answered that his department must necessarily be separate from the other departments, particularly the department of justice and said that if it were known that his department was affiliated with the Department of Justice people would not give him any information. "He said that if I consented that the law was valid the matter was divided into three classes—that to which the government was entitled, that to which the packers were entitled, and that to which the government was not entitled. He then detailed how it would be done—his clients to go to one house and begin the investigation."

"I said in view of his determination to acquire this information, I felt I hesitate to continue."

The witness turned to District Attorney Morrison and asked: "Mr. Morrison do you wish to object?"

"What you told him," said Judge Humphrey.

Protection From Dishonesty.

"I then asked," said Mr. Krauthoff, "whether we were to be protected in case of dishonest special agents. He assured me of this, and said that we were protected by the law, the source of his information being secret. I asked him about some of this information getting into the newspapers and even to the Department of Justice. He told me to have no apprehension on that subject. I then asked what use the President's information was getting in the case of the information. He answered with emphasis that of course the President of a great nation would not allow anything to happen to which any one could take exception. He further said that where figures and data came from unquestionable sources the oath was not necessary, but if anything came up in regard to the oath he would let us know."

## TWO ENGINES COLLIDED.

Four Men Injured in Crash Near

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, January 29.—Two

Lake Shore engines collided at Doughton, five miles north of here, this morning. Four men were injured, one of them probably fatally.

James Egan, this city, fireman, was in head, condition critical.

Frank Probst, Dordville, Ohio, fireman, cuts on forehead and face, serious.

George Wilson, conductor, and William Connell, brakeman, slightly injured.

## MOROCCAN FINANCES

PROBLEMS OF TAXATION DIS-

CUSSSED BY CONFERENCE.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, January 29.—The conference having entered the jungle of financial reforms for Morocco is likely to remain there for some days, the session this afternoon being devoted to tax problems. Although it is most difficult to see how the French and German positions can be reconciled, both the French and German delegates are confident that a way out can be found on the police question, yet they do not present any details by which the trouble between the two nations can be reconciled.

Mr. Gummere, the American minister to Morocco, returned here today from Tangier on the French cruiser Lalande. He says that the trouble between the French and the Angera tribesmen has quieted down.

## THE TOWN TOPICS MUSS.

Disclosures by Witnesses to Be Fol-

lowed Up.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Steps were taken today by James W. Osborne, counsel for Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, in his recent trial on a charge of criminal libel, to follow up the disclosures by witnesses in the hearing of that case.

Today's move is in the direction of John Doe proceedings.

A representative of Mr. Osborne secured from a police magistrate a dozen subpoenas for witnesses whose identity was not disclosed. Mr. Osborne's representative told the magistrate that Mr. Osborne expected to call a witness, District Attorney Jerome in conducting the proceedings, which he said would be based on the evidence given in the Town Topics case. It is expected that witnesses will be summoned before the grand jury.

Later a conference was held in District Attorney Jerome's office between Robert J. Collier, publisher of Collier's Weekly, who is the complainant against Col. W. D. Mann in the perjury charge; Mr. Osborne and Assistant District Attorney Hart, who acted for Mr. Jerome. Present at this conference were two handwriting experts—Col. Hay of Washington, D. C., and A. E. Osborne of Rochester, N. Y. Both these experts were employed in the Patrick and the Mollioux murder cases.

## \$50,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—The six-story building No. 101 Chestnut street, occupied by Oliver H. Bair, undertaker, was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 today by a fire of unknown origin. The top floor of the building was utilized as a factory and store room and much valuable lumber was destroyed, together with casket fixings and funeral appliances. The loss is covered by insurance.

## Weather.

Fair tonight and tomorrow; warmer tomorrow.

## COLORS COMINGLED

Casket of "Joe" Wheeler Draped with Blue and Gray.

## FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON

Solemn Cortege Moves From Church to Arlington Cemetery.

## ORGANIZATIONS IN COLUMN

Remains Received by Guard of Honor of Spanish War Veterans—

Taps Sounded.

With a sympathetic intermingling of the southern gray and the northern blue the remains of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, veteran of two wars, were followed to his last bivouac on the slopes of historic and picturesque Arlington this afternoon. The long cortege comprised sorrowing relatives and friends, representatives of the United States army and navy, veterans of the confederate and Union armies, younger veterans of the war with Spain and detachments of regular infantry, artillery and cavalry. Conspicuous in the line were the gray uniforms of the southern troopers, who followed the gallant lead of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler in the days of fire and smoke and death in the 60's—the survivors of the noted Wheeler Cavalry, C. S. A.

The march to Arlington followed brief but impressive services of the Episcopal faith in St. John's Church, 16th and H streets. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, the edifice being crowded to its capacity. Hundreds of persons were massed on the sidewalks and roadway about the historic building, being unable to gain admittance. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, attended in deep mourning, arrived at the church at 1:55 o'clock, and were saluted by the assembled troops as they entered into the edifice. General Cosens, Chief of Cavalry, accompanied them. Nearly all the army officers in the city were present at the services in the church.

The floral piece from the White House, a large wreath of immortelles and pink roses, was placed on the casket and was the only floral offering that rested there.

The casket, which was draped with a large confederate battle flag composed of red and white immortelles, with the inscription, "White Daughters of the Confederacy," in blue.

## Flags of North and South.

The casket in which repose the remains of General Wheeler was draped with the stars and stripes of the indissoluble Union and the stars and bars of the "lost cause" of the confederacy, in pathetic combination. Thousands of people passed the bier at the body in state in St. John's Church from 10:30 this morning until 2 o'clock this afternoon, and in the afternoon the face of the great cavalry leader.

From the casket, as erect, as mute and motionless as statues, stood the guard of honor of the United States Cavalry, a battalion of this city, wearing uniforms of blue and gray, symbolic of the complete reunion of the contending sections in the civil war. In the ranks of the United States Cavalry was a great bank of floral tributes, massed high and filling the dimly lighted church with the fragrance of spring, their bright colors blending with the subdued light that filtered through the stained glass windows of the great cathedral window.

The scene was a solemnly impressive one, and it was noticed that just in rear of the casket, a great bank of floral tributes, massed high and filling the dimly lighted church with the fragrance of spring, their bright colors blending with the subdued light that filtered through the stained glass windows of the great cathedral window.

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